Miramen, on the way down from the Capital, imposed a ferced loan of \$100,000 on the people of Puebla, and \$70,000 on those of Jalapa, and what is more, got

## XXXVITH CONGRESS.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, March 27, 1860.

Mr. SEWARD (Rep., N. Y.) presented a petition in favor of the Homestead bill from citizens of New-York.

Mr. BROWN (Dem., Miss.) presented the resolutions of the Mississippi Legislature asking a grant of land to said in the construction of the Gulf and Ship-Island

Railroad.

Mr. SLIDELL (Dem., La.) introduced a bill giving the consent of Congress to the levying of tunnage duties by the States bordering on the Missisaippi for the improvement thereof.

On motion of Mr. BROWN, Saturdays were set apart for the consideration of business relating to the District of Columbia.

District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem., Del.) the resolutions of Mr. Davis (Dem., Miss.) relative to the Territories, etc., were taken up, and made the special order for Monday next.

Mr. DOOLITILE (Rep., Wis.) presented a memorial in favor of a Bankrupt law.

Mr. JOHNSON (Dem., Tenn.) rose to a personal explanation. He had seen a report of a speech made by the Senator from New-Hampshire (Clark) at Dover on the 7th of March, in which reference had been made to his (Johnson's) State and himself.

made to his (Johnson's) State and himself.

The extract was read by the Clerk, in which it was stated by Mr. Clark that Tennessee had too little in dustry or enterprise to develop her mines of copper, etc.; and further, that in a conversation he (Clark had with him (Johnson) he had made some admissions relative to the insecurity of slave property at the

Mr. Johnson asked if this was a correct report. Mr. Johnson asked it this was a correct report.

Mr. CLARK (Rep., N. H.) said he did not see why
he was called upon in the Senate for an explanation of
what he had uttered on the stump. The Senate was
not the proper place for such an explanation. He was
ready to meet the Senator outside and give him any

Mr. JOHNSON could not see why the Senator could Mr. CLARK positively declined giving any expla-

pation in the Senate.

Mr. JOHNSON would, then, assume that the report Mr. JOHNSON would, then, assume that the report was correct, and answer it accordingly. If the Senator had made himself familiar with the facts in relation to mining in Tennessee, then he had stated what he knew to be untrue; and if he had not made himself conversant with the facts, then he had spoken of something he knew nothing about. The Senator could take either horn of the dilemma he chose. Mr. Johnson then proceeded to institute a comparison between the relative productiveness of Tennessee and New-Hampehire, drawing conclusions favorable to the former. He further said that in regard to the conversation alluded to by the Senator in his speech, he had no recollection of having had any conversation with him this session by the Senator in his speece, he with him this session having had any conversation with him this session npon any subject; but if such was the case, he had npon any subject; but if such was the case, he had npon any subject; but if such was the case, he had never used the language attributed to him. What he had said, and he was willing to repeat it, was that if this abolition issue was pressed to its ultimatum, and the negroes should be raised to insurrection, the non-slaveholders would unite with the slaveholders and subjugate them; and if the resistance was obstinate, that he believed the extirpation of the negro race would then ensue. This would be the end of the philanthropic efforts of the Abolitionists.

Mr. CLARK said that when the proper time arrived he would take the occasion to state what he did say in

Mr. CLARK said that when the proper time arrived would take the occasion to state what he did say in his speech, and when he did he would say nothing in disparagement of Tennessee, nor dispute the fact that she made more horses, asses, and mules than New-Hampshire.

The bill to increase and regulate the pay of the Navy

was then taken up and considered.

The bill gives senior captains \$5,600 per annum captains, commanding squadrons, \$5,000; captains on duty at sea, \$4,375, and on duty, \$3,937; commanders, \$2,825; lieutenants, \$1,500; and increases the pay of other officers in about the same proportion. It farther provides for increased pay to commanders, lieutenance, the first state of the commanders, lieutenance, and the commanders of the commanders, lieutenance, and the commanders of the commanders, lieutenance, and the commanders of the commander

five years of service.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep., Me.) offered a substitute for the whole bill, mainly giving lower salaries, but increasing some of those of the lower grades. Mr. CRITTENDEN (S. Am., Ky.) offered an amendment to the original bill to increase the pay of midship-

men. Agreed to.

Mr. SLIDELL offered an amendment that no vacan-

Mr. SLIDELL offered an amendment that no vacanties in Chaplaincy shall be filled hereafter.
Mr. IVERSON (Dem., Ga.) said he supposed the amendment was intended to cut off the appointment of two gentlemen nominated by the President, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and not yet reported on. He was in favor of reducing the number of Chaplains, but was opposed to any "side-wipe" of this kind. Mr. SLIDELL disclaimed any knowledge of the

two gentlemen referred to. He thought it doubtful whether it was proper to mention what occurred in Executive Session; but if such was the case, such nomination was made after the Committee notified the Secretary that the service did not require so many The amendment was lost—Yeas 15, Nays 23, Ad-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. the bill for fulfilling the treaty stipulations

the bill for fulfilling the treaty supulations with the Indians of Oregon and Washington.

Mr. BRIGGS (S. Am., N. Y.) presented petitions from New-York, numerously signed, praying for the passage of a bankrupt law.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill further to provide for the safety of passengers in heat a provided in whole or part by steam.

the bill further to provide for the safety of passengers in boats propelled in whole or part by steam.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep., Ill.) urged the importance of the passage of the bill. No remonstrance against it had come from the West, New-England or the South, and there was none from anywhere except perhaps particular localities. This bill proposed to subject ferry, tag and freight boats to examination by a local Board of Inspectors, bringing them within the provisions of the law of 1852. The propriety of this was obvious as some most terrible accidents have happened on forry boats. The provisions of the same statute extended to sea-going steamers, limiting the vessels to be examined by the local inspectors from time to time, in order that the public may know if they are seaworthy, or mere worm-eaten rotten hulks, vessels to be examined by the local inspectors from time to time, in order that the public may know if they are seaworthy, or mere worm-eaten rotten hulks, which the cupidity of the proprietors have put on their lines under false names calculated to deceive. The bill proposes that no ocean steamer, running over 400 miles, shall carry exceeding one passenger for every three and half tuns. According to this limit the steamer Augusta can carry 370, the Arago 640, the North Star 530, the Star of the West 330 passengers, exclusive of the crew.

Interested men from New-York, however, say if such a provision be adopted, their trade will be broken down; but he would ask whether, in view of all the circumstances, the limit was not sufficiently liberal.

The bill also provides for a system of lights, following the example of France and England, and for four new Boards of Inspectors—one each at Memphis, Oregon City, Paducah, and Galena. All things considered, the additional cost to the Government, as compared with the present law, would not exceed \$237 per annum.

Mr. TAYLOR (Dem., La.) spoke of the inefficiency Mr. TAYLOR (Dem., La.) spoke of the inefficiency of the existing law, and to give it force he proposed the application of a new principle, namely, human interest for the protection of human life. The substitute he had prepared for the pending bill provided that in case the owner of a boat fail to comply with the requirements of the present law, he shail not effect an insurance, and if one be effected it shall be vitiated, and in case of the destruction of, or serious injury to life, by fire, explosion, or at the wheel, the master, engineer, pilot, or other officer, shall not again be employed on board any steam vessel until there has been a prosecution at law, and a verdict not only of acquital, but that the person acquitted is absolutely free of blame.

tal, but that the person acquitted is absolutely free of blame.

Mr. CRAWFORD (Dem., Ga.) opposed the bill.

The evils complained of could not be controlled by acts of legislation. His first objection was that it interfered with the rights of the States, by extending the acts of 1852 to ferry boats chartered by State or municipal authority; and second, the increased expenses to the Treasury. He would refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. BURNETT (Dem., Ky.) said such a reference would be the death of the bill, and urged that further legislation was needed.

Mr. GARTRELL (Dem., Ga.) said the passage of the bill was demanded by the interests of the great

the bill was demanded by the interests of the great masses of the country, and opposed only by monopolizing ship-owners.

Mr. SICKLES (Dem., N. Y.) regarded the provis-

ions of the bill, in the main, as salutary, and said its passage would be gratefully accepted by the country.

Mr. HORACE F. CLARK (A. L., N. Y.) stated his objections to the bill, which, before put on its passage, should be read and understood in its practical op-

eration.

The further consideration of the bill was postponed

The further consideration of the bill was postponed two weeks, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Army bill.

Mr. BOTELER (S. Am., Va.) moved to increase the spropriation for the National Armories to \$400,000.

Mr. ETHERIDGE (S. Am., Tenn.) opposed the amendment. Legislation, he said, ought to be with a view to peace, and not to war.

Mr. BOTELER replied, that when foreign nations could thus be taught, there would be some propriety in the gentleman's remark.

Mr. ETHERIDGE said that warlike nations do no. furnish us an example worthy of our initation. We should adhere to the maxim of our fathers, that large should annee to the interest of our latters, and large standing armies are dangerous to liberty.

Mr. PHELFS (Dem., Mo.) opposed and Mr.

DELANO (Rep., Mass.) advocated the amendment.

Without taking the question, the Committee rose.

Republican Meetings.

Adjourned.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, March 27, 1860. The Republicans are holding a very large meeting at Woonsocket to-night, addressed by the Hon. Henry B. Stanton.

The meeting addressed by Mr. Stanton and Mr. Thurston, in this city last evening, was the largest and most enthusiastic of the campaign. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

### From Texas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 27, 1860. Brownsville advices of the 23d inst. state that two companies of Rangers, under Col. Ford, and two com panies of Federal Cavalry, under Capt. Stoneman, crossed the Rio Grande on the 16th into Mexico, in search of Cortina, who had returned to the frontier. The troops approached the encampment at night, and drove in the pickets and took thirty prisoners, who claimed to belong to a large body of National Guards They also went in search of Cortina the next morning, when a large Mexican force appeared and claimed the prisoners as their rear guard. It was afterward ascertained that these forces had been watching the Americans, and that Cortina was with them but es

aped at the first alarm. Our troops remain encamped on the Mexican side of the river above Brownsville, determined to capture

Major Heintzelman had sent a reënforcement of two companies of artillery to them. Three thousand of the Church party's troops were expected on the Rio Grande. It was reported that Gen. Garcia had invited Ameri

## The New Route to California.

St. Joseph. Mo., Tuesday, March 27, 1860. The first pony express leaves St. Joseph, Mo., at 5 o. m. on Tuesday, April 3, and every week thereafter on the same day and at the same hour. Mr. Russell promises to make the time from St. Joseph to Virginia City, the first station on the California telegraph line, in eight days. Messages for California by this route can be forwarded from New-York as late as 4 p. m. of Tuesday, and reach St. Joseph in time for the pony express. The tariff from Virginia City to all points in California is \$2 for the first ten words and ten cents for each additional word. The tariff for expressing is not

Mexican News.

New-Orleans, Monday, March 26, 1860.

The prize steamers Miramon and Marquisa, and sloopof-war Preble, are all anchored opposite the city.

The Preble brings 120 prisoners, among whom are
Commodore Marin and his two sons.

The prize steamers bring 60 prisoners.

The prisoners from the Marquisa were taken to the parish prison by the United States Marshal. Their rial has been postponed. The Mexican mails of the 15th, by the schooner Vir-

The mexican mais of the road, by the schooler virginia Antoinette, are to hand.

The military conference agreed upon the terms of an armistice, but the Juarez Government disapproved of them, because they did not sufficiently guarantee the Constitution of 1857, which is the cardinal principle of sid Government. After three meetings, the Conference was dis

solved.

The garrison reopened fire on the morning of the 15th, which was quickly returned from Miramon's batteries, two shells bursting in the palace.

The French fleet was constantly communicating with

Miramon, contrary to Juarez's orders.

The steamship Arizona is below, from Arizona 24th inst., with \$140,000 in specie.

## Election in Kansas.

Leavenworth, Thesday, March 27, 1860.

An election was held in this Territory yesterday for county officers. The vote polled was very light; in Leavenworth County the Democrats elected their candidates by about the usual majorities.

## The Lemmon Slave Case.

ALBANY, Theeday, March 27, 1860.

John Jay of New-York appeared before the Court of Appeals to-day as amicus curia in the Lemmon slave case, to argue that no bona fide case was before the Court, and that no decision should be made. He produced documentary evidence to prove that the slaves were in Canada, beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, and that the awners, having received agreement. slaves were in Canada, beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, and that the owners, having received payment for the slaves, had acknowledged the compensation, and had no further claim; and that these being the only parties interested, nothing was left but an immature case between the States of Virginia and New-York. Some speculation prevails as to the motives of Mr. Jay in taking this position, as the Court stands five Republicans to two Democrats and one American. Although the evidence was produced by Mr. Jay to substantiate his position, it is the opinion of lawyers that the Court cannot consider the same, since no opportunity has been afforded the parties in interest to contravert the facts. ontrovert the facts.

The pupils of the Deaf and Dumb Institution gave

a very interesting exhibition to-night, before a densely crowded audience in the Assembly Chamber. J. W. Hinckley, the father of the vocalist, Isabella Hinckley, died suddenly this morning. Miss Hinckley is supposed to be on the way home, after brilliant

## Political Meetings in Hartford.

Political Meetings in Hartford.

Harrond, Tuesday, March 27, 1860.

The Democrate held a very large meeting here tonight, which was addressed by Mayor Wood. They also had a torchlight procession.

The Republicans dedicated their Camp to-night. Delegates were present from all parts of the State; over 3,000 came on special trains. The Hon. Thomas Corwin and Senator Wilson spoke. Afterward, a torchlight procession was formed, which numbered at least 6,600. It was the largest political gathering which has been held in this city since the Harrison can paign.

campaign.

The Republicans are greatly encouraged at the immense gathering. The whole city is alive with

## Massachusetts Politics.

Massachusetts Politics.

WORCESTER, Treeday, March 27, 1860.
The IXth District Republican Convention assembled in this city to-day for the purpose of chosing Delegates to the Chicago National Convention. An unusual degree of interest was manifested throughout the proceedings. Messrs. J. D. Baldwin, editor of The Daily Stor, and Amasa Walker of North Brookfield were chosen Delegates, both of whom unequivocally expressed their decided preference for Wm. H. Seward for the Presidency.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 27, 1860.
Geo. W. McLellan of Cambridge and Samuel Hooper of Boston were last evening chosen Delegates, with Peleg W. Chandler and Samuel Fall of Boston as Substitutes to the Chicago Convention, from the Vth Congressional District.

gressional District.
O. P. Rogers and Josiah Dunham were elected delegates to the Chicago Convention by District Republican Convention this evening

## The Iowa Legislature.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Tuesday, March 27, 1860.
The Iowa Legislature has conferred upon the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad Company a landgrant of 700,000 acres, recently reserved for the Iowa Central Company. This is the most valuable grant in the State, and insures the speedy extension of that line to the Missouri River.

Fugitive Slave Case.

Philadelphia, Taesday, March 27, 1860.

A young negro, named Moses Horner, was brought here last night from Harrisburg, on the charge of being a fugitive slave. He is claimed by Charles T. Butler of Virginia. The case was before the United States District Court, Judge Cadwallader, this morning, but at the request of the fugitive's counsel, it was postponed until this afternoon. Considerable excitement exists among the Abolitionists in regard to the matter.

matter.

At the hearing of the Fugitive Slave case this afternoon, George H. Earle, counsel for the prisoner, objected to the transcript of the proceedings of the Jefferson County Court, the name of the prisoner being spelled in various ways, and there being numerous alterations and erasures. Mr. Benjamin A. Brewster, counsel for the owner, produced evidence proving the identity of the slave, after which the hearing adjourned

Supreme Court this morning, Mr. Harding applied for an attachment against those members of the Pittsburgh City Councils who refused to obey the orders of the Court in reference to the railroad sub-scriptions. The writ was made returnable on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in May.

## FOUR DAYS LATER FROM FUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BOHEMIAN.

Cotton Declining-Breadstuffs Steady-Pro

visions Dull-Consols Advanced. PORTLAND, Tuesday, March 27, 1860.

The steamship Boltemian left Liverpool, simultaneously with the City of Washington for New-York, at poon of the 14th inst., touched at Queenstown on the 15th, and arrived at Portland at 9 a.m. of the 27th, bringing 97 passengers and a full cargo.

The Royal Mail steamship Arabia, from New-York

arrived at Liverpool at 61 p. m. of the 12th. The steamship Prince Albert, from New-York March

1. via St. John's, N. F., arrived at Galway at 7 s. m. of the 13th.

The steamship Borussia, from New-York, arrived a Southampton on the afternoon of the same day. The Bohemian reports having left Queenstown a

5:45 p. m. on the 15th inst.; experienced strong westerly winds until the 21st, then light W. and S. W.

The Angle Saxon arrived at Oncenstown on the norning of the 15th and proceeded. The Bohemian passed the Vigo, bound into Queens-

No date, lat. 47.05 N., long. 36.40 W. spoke steam-

ship Africa bound east.
On the 22d, lat. 45.19 N. long. 43.08 W., saw a large American ship painted black with a yellow streak, a square white burgee, with the letter A. in the center.

On the 25th, lat. 43.21, long. 69.49, saw a large steamer with two funnels, ship rigged, and all sail set, bound east, supposed the Australasian.

The ship Caroline was a total wreek near Teig-

GREAT BRITAIN. In the House of Lords on the 12th, notice was re-eived from the Commons that they had agreed to an address to the Crown on the subject of the Commercial address to the Crown on the subject of the Commercial treaty with France, whereupon Lord Taunton gave notice that he would move for a similar address from the House of Lords on the 15th.

In the House of Commens on the 12th, Lord John

Russell stated in reply to inquiries that a great deal of correspondence had taken place with Naples relative to the Constitutional reforms recommended by Eng-land and France, and in a few days he hoped to lay it

land and France, and in a few days he hoped to lay it on the table.

A general discussion then took place on the Savoy question, in the course of which Lords Palmerston and John Russell deprecated the continued occurrence of these irritating debates, and urged the Opposition, if they objected to the course of the Government, to boldly move a vote of censure, when Ministers would be fully prepared to defend their course.

Mr. Giadstone moved a second reading of the bill to course the rapper duty.

repeal the paper duty.

Sir W. Miles moved an amendment, that as the re peal of the duty on paper will necessitate the addition of one penny in the pound to the income tax, it is the opinion of the House that such repeal, under such circomstances, at the present moment, is inexpedient.

After a debate, the amendment was rejected by a vote of 192 to 245; majority in favor of the Govern-

ment, 53. The bill was then read a second time.
On the 13th, in the House of Commons, Lord John
Russell laid upon the tab e futher correspondence relative to the affairs or Italy, and explained the attitude of Government, both as regards Italy and Savoy. He asserted that hostility all along had been shown to the asserted that hostility an along had been shown to the contemplated annexation of Savoy to France, and that as regards Italy, the policy of the Government was dictated by the sole desire of securing the permanent peace of that country.

Several Opposition members, including Mr. Disra-

several Opposition members, including all Disable eli, denounced the conduct of the Government and asserted that the policy pursued had promoted the views of France with regard to Savoy.

Lord Palmerston defended the Government, and stated his conviction that if the Great Powers objected

France would not persist in the annexation.

After further debate, the correspondence was ordered to be laid on the table.

The Australian ship Commodore Perry, for which fears were entertained, had reached Plymouth.

Mr. Baron Watson, a dirtinguished English Judge, died very suddenly just after he had finished charging a Jury.

a Jury.

Lord Elgin had gone to Paris on public business in connection with his mission to China. He was expected to start for China in about a fortnight or three

weeks.
A report was current that Lord Staunton, formerly Mr. Labouchere, would probably succeed Lord Elgin as Postmaster-General.
The cotton mill of the Messrs. Haslan at Preston had been destroyed by fire. Loss over £20,000.
The Duke de Montpelisier had arrived in England on a visit to his mother, the ex-Queen of France.
The English papers publish the text of a new Convention.

The English papers publish the text of a new Con-vention between Great Britain and Honduras for the eturn of the Bay Islands to Honduras, and the sur-ender of the Mosquito Protectorate.

FRANCE.
The Paris Siècle had received a warning for an al-The Paris Siecte had received a warning for an alleged outrage against religion. The Siecte praised and indorsed a work in which certain dogmas of the Catholic and Jewish creeds were set down as shams. The Moniteur publishes the treaty of commerce between France and England. The publication is preceded by a long report, giving a historical outline of the negotiations which preceded the signing of the

The reply of the Holy See to the last proposals of The reply of the Holy See to the last proposals of France had reached Paris.

The Pope declines the proposition to confine within an exclusive political compass a question which, as it concerns the integrity of the patrimony of St. Peter, is ultimately bound up with the independence of the Church. Although decidedly rejecting the proposition to create a Vicariate of the Komagna in favor of a foreign sovereign, his Holiness shows himself disposed to enter into the path of reform, on condition that the integrity of the States of the Church is guaranteed.

that the integrity of the States of the Church is granteed.

The Paris correspondent of The London Post writes that: "The French Government, I have every reason to believe, had sent a telegraph dispatch to the French army in Italy, requesting the Commander-in-Chief to be ready to evacuate Italy within twenty-four hours, and yet I do not believe the Emperor will withdraw the troops, even if the people of Central Italy vote for annexation."

The same authority asserts that the foreign relations

nnexation."
The same authority asserts that the foreign relations

The same authority asserts that the foreign relations of France were silently undergoing a great change, and that Austrian influences were in the ascendant.

The Paris flour market had been dull, but closed firmer. Wheat, also, was dull, but prices not materially lower.

In the wine-growing districts the prices of wine were daily becoming firmer. A great speculative movement was going on in spirits, and prices rose about five per cent in a week.

The Masonic lodges of Paris were about to present anddress to the Emperor, thanking him for his services in Italy.

vices in Italy.

The Bourse had been pretty steady, but on the 13th closed heavily at 67f. 83c. for Rentes.

## THE SAVOY QUESTION.

THE SAVOY QUESTION.

Proclamations from the Governor of Savoy were posted up in all the parishes of that country, notifying that the inhabitants will soon be called upon to vote on the question of the maintenance of the union with Sardinia, or annexation to France, according to the form prescribed by Parliament.

The London Telegraph positively affirms that an oral and confidential request had been made to England to join with Prussia and Russia in protesting against the alienation of Savoy from Sardinia.

It was stated that England supports the demand of Sardinia to ascertain the wishes of the people of Savoy and Nice by universal suffrage.

## ITALY.

The Military Gazette of Turin states that the whole army of Sardinia is ordered to be upon a war footing by the 1st of April, and that Piedmont is about to se-cure a number of rifle barrels from the English ar-

M. Thouvenel's reply to Cavour's dispatches of the Ist and 3d of March had reached Turin. Thouvenel points out the essential difference which exists be lst and 3d of March had reached Turin. Thouvenel points out the essential difference which exists between the question of the annexation of Tascany to Piedmont, and that of Savoy to France, and says that the principal difficulty which opposes the first is to obtain its recognition by Europe, which has guaranteed the possession of Tuscany to the dynasty of Lorraine. In the latter, this difficulty disappears in the presence of the arrangements between France and Sardinia relative to the spontaneous session of Savoy; consequently the Emperor requests the regulation of the question of Savoy by simple session to be settled by mutual consent, and without having recourse to universal suffrage. M. Thouvenel thinks that to become acquainted with the wish of the country, it would suffice to consult the municipalities of Savoy. As regards the apprehance of Tuscany, M. Thouvenel repeats that France could not follow Piedmont in such a perilona course, and that if Victor Emannel accepted the annexation of Tuscany, he would necessarily remain expectation of Tuscany, he would necessarily remain exnexation of Tuscany, he would necessarily remain ex-posed to the risks of such a nolicy, without being able to reckon on the support of France.

# The Municipality of Milan have unanimously adopted an address to the King, expressing the devetion of the country to his majesty, and their confidence in the national line of policy pursued by the King in reference to Central Italy. The Municipality farther state their resolution to support such policy, and as a token of their firm resolution, they offer to the King 7000 000 for the control of their firm resolution, they offer to the King 7000 000 for their firm resolution, they offer to the King 7000 000 for their firm resolution.

token of their firm resolution, they offer to the King 3,000,000 frances.

The Municipality of Lodi were preparing to take a similar resolution, and other adhesions were expected. The Paris correspondent of The London Times gives a report that Bulls of excommunication against Victor Emanuel were ready to be launched from Rome, the moment the election in the Central Italian States was deaded.

The latest voting on the question of annexation to Sarcinia took place on the 11th and 12th, in the various Italian States. Immense numbers of people assembled in all the towns, and much enthusiasm and confidence was evinced. Admirable order was maintained. The following are the first dispatches as to the result:

LEGROUS, 13th.—The result of the voting in Sienna,

Piss, and Leghorn is as follows: For amexation to Piedmont, 38,026; votes for a separate kingdom, 333; majority for amexation, 37,963; the number of persons inscribed on the list is 45,718.

FLORENCE, 13th.—Returns of 30 communes give

101,386 in favor of annexation, and 2,809 for a separat Bologsa, 13th.—The vote in this city is 21,694 for

nunexation, and two for a separate kingdom.

Parks, 13th.—Of the 16,000 electors in this town over 14,000 voted for annexation, and 51 for a separate kingdom. The number of electors in the provinces is 57,212, of whom 48,070 voted for annexation, and 113 r a separate kingdom. The army of Rome has been increased to 20,000

It is stated that Austria, while declaring her int tion to remain neutral in regard to the Savoy question, had assured Pruseia that in the event of the Rhine frontiers ever being menaced, she would immediately unite with Pruseia for the protection of the integrity of

AUSTRIA.

PRUSSIA.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies had manimously adopted the bill which guarantees the Press against paseng its concessions withdrawn by Administration proceedings.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO. Nothing of importance had occurred at the sea

Late accounts from Tangier state that the Moors were evincing a flerce spirit of resistance, and preparations were being made for a strong defense of that town. TURKEY.

A Constantinople dispatch says that two of the points of negotiation now pending for the conclusion of a treaty of allegiance between England, France, and the Porte, were a revision of the capitulation and right of armed intervention in the Principalities and Servia.

The projected journey of Sir H. Bulwer to London was connected with the object. It was said that the Porte had concluded a loan of 25,000,000 of france.

INDIA AND CHINA. A telegram announces that Mr. Wilson, Chancellor of the Indian Exchequer, made his financial statement on the 18th of February. The defict is about nine million pounds; he proposes a trade license of from two to twenty shillings yearly, a tax upon incomes of from two hundred and forty to six hundred pounds at the propose and along that at the propose and along the statement. two per cent, and above that at 4 per cent, with no exemptions, and a large duty upon tobacco; the tariff is to be modified; there is to be no loan.

Telegraphic dispatches from China are to the 30th of January, and report the exchanges without alteration; imports in good demand, less quiet, and in small sup-

WEST COAST OF AFRICA. The February mails from various ports on the West loast of Africa had reached England.

Coast of Africa had reached England.

The United States gunboat Sumpter left Fernando
Po on the 28th of January for the southward.

Trade was generally dull at all the ports, but at
Sierra Leone it was reviving. The Government was
taking steps to encourage the growth of cotton on the
Gold Coast.

LATEST—Via Queenstown.

London, March 15.—The Daity News (city article) says a fresh improvement of \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) cent took place today in the funds, which closed with firmness. Purchasers predominated, encouraged by the unanimity of the electoral voice in Central Italy, and by the moderate tone of the Ministerial speeches in the House of Commons last evening on the Savoy question. In the share markets there was a general tendency to higher prices. British Railway Stocks were particularly buoyant; all the markets closed at the best prices of the day. The supply of money in the discount market continues limited. No business is done below 4 \(\frac{1}{2}\) cent. Consols closed for money at 94\(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) 94\(\frac{1}{2}\), and for account, 94\(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\).

TURIN, Wednesday. Turin, Wednesday.

The Sardinian Government, it is asserted, has consented to the demand of France to effect the cession of Savoy and Nice by a special treaty to be made between France and Sardinia. The treaty will be followed by the vote of the municipality, and the two contracting parties will afterward repeat to the European powers the nature and motives of the territorial pean powers the nature and monves of the territorian arrangements between them. By this arrangement Sardinia cedes to France, Savoy unto Mount Cenis, and Nice unto Villa Franca. Thus all the passes of the Alps will be possessed by France.

BOLOGNA, Thursday morning.

The following is the official return of the voting in

mediately after the annexation, that is, at the close of the present week.

The French Government is said to have received information that the Military Commission of the Germanic Diet has received orders to turn its attention to preparatory measures for the formation of the contingent of the Federal army.

The London Times publishes a letter from Naples, which states that the recent arcests there have been on a scale which even the late King would not have attempted. Among the persons arcested are persons of most modest views; many are heads of families, and engaged in business. For such, the order to quit the country is absolute ruin. Dismay and terror prevail among all classes.

vail among all classes.

The Government had been led to its arbitrary acts by its apprehensions of a political climax from the elections in Central Italy.

It is admitted that the exhibition of the national colors would cause an outbreak, and the Government therefore thought it a wise thing to get rid of all those considered likely to exercise any influence in such a

MISCELLANEOUS.

Countess Granville died on the 14th at Brighton. She was the only child of the Duke of Dalberg.

It is now officially announced that the Prince of Wales will visit British America. The time assigned is about the middle of June pext.

Six new vessels of war have been ordered to be built at the Chatham Dockyard, with an aggregate tunnage of 20,000 tuns and 207 guns.

Communication is complete hetween Alexandria and MISCELLANEOUS.

tunnage of 20,000 tuns and 207 guns.
Communication is complete between Alexandria and
Kurrachee by the submarine cable.
Telegraphic dates from China are to Jan. 30. Exchanges were without alteration. The total ship-ments of tea exceed those of last year by a million pounds. The stocks were small. Imported goods

pounds. The stocks were small. Imported goods were in demand.

The fall in Tallow on Tuesday was 9d. \$\pi\$1 \notin \text{cwt}\$. Teruan, March 12.—The second campaign has been gloriously commenced. On Sunday last numerous tribes, including the Kabyls of Melilla, attacked the encampments at Teman, and were repulsed, the Moorish positions taken, and the Moors pursued half a league. Their loss is considerable.

Parts, Wednesday.—The Monitour announces that the Government has submitted a projected law to the corps Legislatif, dovoting forty millions of francs in loss to manufacturers for the renewal and improvement of machinery; and another project for the modification of the tariff on wools, cottons and raw materials.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON MONKY MARKYE.—The demand for Money continued active, beth at the Bank and in the open market—the rate for the best bills at the discount houses being 4 % cant. The founds had been firm, and rather higher; but last on the 12th there was a slight reaction, which was attributed to the activity in the discount market. On the 13th, however, the market again became strenger, and Console closed firm. No bullion was being taken from the Eark of England.

Liverrool Cottons Market.—The sales of the fired days ending with Tuesday, in the Liverpool Cotton Market, were 19,600 bales, including 5,500 on speculation and for export. The nearest closed daff, with a declining tendency, at prices partially 3,1601,4,24 hower, principally on the inferior qualities.

STATE OF TRADE.—The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. There was but little inquiry for goods, and prices

STATE OF TRADE.—The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. There was but little inquiry for goods, and prices were weak, previous quotations being barely maintained.

Liverpool. Breadstuffs Market.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report Flour dull, and difficult of sale, at 23/229 for American in bibs. Wheat quiet, but firm, Red. 9.10210/7; White, 10/2219. Corn dull (Yellow, 33/2836.

Liverpool. Provision Market.—Befor was dull. Pork dull. Bacon quiet but steady. Lard quiet at 59/260/6.

Tallow dull and 1/21/6 lower; Butchers', 39.

Liverpool. Produce Market.—Ashes were quiet at 79/60 for Pots and 33/60 for Pearls. Sugar steady. Coffee dull. Rice dull. Rosin dull. Spirits Turpeutus dull, and sales in Exportant.

LONDON MARKETS.—WHEAT was firm, and the fine

qualities i, higher. Sugan buoyant and 6d higher. Corran dim. The all average business, without quotable change. Rich Cam. Tallow—all qualities slightly declined; Y. C. 16/60259, Linears Oil, 28]. Corran declined £5 P tun on manufactured, and 4d, on the sheet.

ASERICAN SECURITIES.—The market for American

Lenden Mosey Market.—The London Money mar

et was slightly more stringent, with a brisk demand. Consolosed on the 13th at 941 2941 for money, and 941 2941 for Latest via Queenstown.

Lennon, Thursday. A dispatch from Turin says that Sardinia has con-

sented to cede Savoy and Nice to France by special

Liverpoon, Thursday, p. m. Corron: sales yesterday and today, 22,000 bales, adding 9,000 on speculation and for export. The market closes

neluding 9,000 on speculation and ctive and steady. BREADSTUFFS quiet, but steady.

Buradowthys quiet, but steady.
Provisions: sales trifling.
Other articles dull, and unchanged.
London, Thursday, p. m.
Consols, 941 @941 for money, and 95 for account.
Livenpool, March 15—Corron—Sales to-day, 12,500 bales including 4,000 on speculation and for export. Market firm Imports—6,685 bales; previously this week, 21,487 bales.
London, March 15—Sucar, firm. Corpus—Sales going at stiff prices. The firm. Rick firm. Saltypaten firm.

### NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE

SENATE....ALBANY, March 27, 1860.

Petitions were presented for a reduction of fare on the New-York City Railroads, for a reduction of fare on charges on milk, and remonstrating against the City Railroad bills, and the New City Hall bill.

Bills were passed to amend the Brooklyn Water act; to amend the act for the removal of obstructions in Harlem River; for a free bridge over the same, and to provide for an assessment of the amend to be paid for the Croton water used at Sing Sing.

The Schuyler County bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole and debated by Messrs. HAMMOND and CAVIN in favor, and Mr. GRANT against the bill. After a long session, progress was reported.

A number of petitions were presented for the loca-tion of the City Hall in New-York in Madison Square. A large number of bills were reported complete from

A large number of this were reported by the Grinding Committees.

Among the bills reported by the Grinding Committee was the bill making foreign Insurance Companies, doing business here, subject to all State laws.

Also, the bill to amend the law relating to Railroads, by giving Companies owning roads the control over the running of trains of other roads that run on their

ASSEMBLY.

The Annual Appropriation bill was made the special order again for Wedneeday evening.

The bill to amend the act in relation to proceedings in the collection of demands against vessels, was amended so as to preserve the lien law of 1859 for the north-

Western lakes, and passed.

The bill to authorize the sale of the Erie and New-York City Railroad to the Atlantic and Great Western Read, was ordered to be reported complete.

Mr. JAQUES presented a remonstrance against the Unsafe Building bill for New-York.

Unsafe Building bill for New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

To authorize the City of Auburn to issue \$100,000 bonds to the Sodus Bay Railroad.

To authorize a double track on the Ravenswood, Hallett's Cove, and Williamsburgh Railroad.

To amend the charter of the Atlantic Dock Company. For the relief of the mortgage bondholders of the Utica and Black River Railroad, and enable them to occanize the new company.

organize the new company.

To authorize the Brooklyn Central and Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroads to consolidate, and continue Mr. CONKLING moved to strike out the enacting clause of the last-named bill, but after debate, the amendment was lost, and the bill passed.

## Railroad Convention.

There was no Evening Session

BUFFALO, Tuesday, March 27, 1860.

The gentlemen comprising the Committee appointed by the Railroad Conventions held at New-York and Louisville last week, met at 10 o'clock this morning, at the American Hotel, and organized by appointing J. Brough Chairman, and J. Durand, Secretary.

The morning session was occupied in arranging the details of the time schedule adopted at Louisville and New-York.

Oswego.
Oswego, Tuesday, March 27, 1860.
A large meeting of citizens of Oswego was held last evening at the Board of Trade rooms, to give exexpression of their sentiments in regard to the action of the State Senate on the Toll bill, and favoring the Pro Rata bill. The Hon. Chency Ames and bothers addressed the meeting. Resolutions were nanimously adopted calling upon the Senate for favorable action on these measures, and strong feslings were manifested. expression of their sentiments in regard to the action of the State Senate on the Toll bill, and favoring the Pro Rata bill. The Hon Chency Ames and Jothers addressed the meeting. Resolutions were unaimously adopted calling upon the Senate for favorable action on these measures, and strong feelings were manifested.

James Odell, alias James H. Clark, who was arrested in New-York a few days since for the alleged murder of Alblin Curtiss in this city in 1854, was acquitted this afternoon.

tiation; but that the armistice has its perils in the circumstance that the suspension of hostilutes, with a sole view to an armistice giving hope of peace, is not possible while the principal military operations are directed against an important place which cannot be attacked except during a limited season, now about an in New-York a few days since for the alleged murder of Alblin Curtiss in this city in 1854, was acquitted this afternoon.

The Case of Isaac F. Shepard.

# The Case of Isaac F. Shepard. Bosron, Tuesday, March 7, 1860. The Jury to-day, in the case of Isaac F. Shepard, tried for forgery, rendered a verdist of Not Guilty, an error being discovered in the indictment. He was then arraigned on another indictment, for forgery. The Bohemian's mails will be forwarded south tomorrow morning by the overland train, due in New-

PHILADELPHIA, Toesday, March 27, 1860.

The Express train from Pittsburgh last night met with an accident when approaching this city. The exle of the tender broke, throwing a portion of the train off the track. The baggage-car caught fire, and the flames extended to the Express and smoking cars, all of which were burned. The mail and nearly all the baggage and Express articles were saved. Nobody was injured. Railroad Accident.

Fires.

Evansville, Ind., Taesday, March 27, 1860.
The steamer Anglo Saxon, from Cincinnati for the Arkansas River, took fire in her hold and was southed. Her deck cargo was saved. No lives were lost. The boat was insured for \$8,000.

Detroot, Thesday, March 27, 1860.

A fire at Mount Clemens, last night, destroyed the Empire House and sevaral adjoining buildings, comprising nearly the entire block on the north side of the public square. Loss estimated at \$25,000; insured for \$10,000.

Marine Disaster, &c.

Nobrolk, Tuesday, March 27, 1860.

The British ship Robert Treat, of Falmouth, N. S., from Liverpool for City Point, is ashoos at Curritisk. Assistance has been sent her.

The ship Juniana, from Liverpool for Baltimore, has gone up the Bay, damaged.

The United States steamer Tocahentas is hourly expected to sail for Vera Cruz.

The Explosion at Hyde Park

## SCRANTON, Tuesday, March 27, 1860. The number of men injured at Chittender, s shaft in only three; none killed, and no very heavy damage

Canadian Parliament.

QUEDEC, Tuesday, March 27, 1860.

A vote was taken last night in the Canadian House of Parliament on the motion of a want of confidence in the Ministry. The Government was ensumed by a majority of 26,

The telegraphic details of the late transactions in and car Vern Cruz, were so full and minute as to leave little additional to be brought by the mails. We copy from The New Orleans Delta the following statement of the particulars of the negotiations of the British and

Mexican Governments:

The affair of the correspondence for the English
Legation has been settled. The Junez Government
consented to permit Capt. Aldham, of the Valorous, to
take the letters as far as the Mexican lines, thence
transmit them to the capital. This was accordingly

MEXICO.

DETAILS OF THE NEGOTIATIONS OF THE BRITISH AND MEXICAN GOVERNMENTS.

and conciliation. A short time ago we published exclusively the news of the British intervention. We have now further and interestic particulars on the same subject. Capt. Aldham was the agent in making the communications to the belligarents; but, as the British Government had recognized the authority of Miramon, he was compelled to make his official propositions, in the first place, to that commander. Nevertheless, before setting out for Miramon's camp, he unofficially informed the Constitutional Government in Vera Cruz of the nature of the instructions transmitted to the British Legation, and that he had recovered similar instructions: that before communicating with Miramon he desired to ascertain what would be the opinion of the Juarez Cabinet on the prepositions to be submitted in accordance with Lord John Russell's instructions. The Constitutional authorities refused to make any reply to these interpellations, saying that all they could do was to concede to Capt. Aldham the permission he required to enable him to take the official correspondence as far as the enemy's lines.

Capt. Aldham then estout, and found difframon at Medellin, and explained to him the nature of the instructions and proposals received from the British Government. Miramon remarked that if the Vera Cruz-Government had any propositions to make, it should, submit them, when they would be exemined and acted on.

Capt. Aldham replied that the Constitutional Government and any propositions to make, it should, submit them, when they would be exemined and

The rext day an officer of the General Staff was dispatched, accompanied, not by a small escort, but by a guard of four hundred cavalry, Miramou himself being with them. The Trait d'Union charges that this officer availed himself of the privileges of his pasition to examine the defences of the place, and that the escort advanced so far that the Vera Cruz authorities were obliged to order them back. The communications brought at this time, were addressed to Capt. Aldham. They contained Miramou's answer to Lord John Russell's propositions.

from the French:
"Her Majesty's Government would see with satis-

at the American Hotel, and organized by appointing J. Brough Chairman, and J. Durand, Seceretary. The morning session was occupied in arranging the details of the time schedule adopted at Louisville and New-York.

At the afternoon session the following schedule was adopted, to go into effect on the 16th of April:

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All the afternoon session the following schedule was adopted of the schedule the Conference.

After the adoption of the schedule the

lowing propositions:

which I represent.

"4. Neither of the two Governments shall conclude any treaty with any foreign power, or ratify any treaty already formed, without the interpention and consent of the other. This stipulation shall not affect treatise the ratification of which has already been officially communicated to the Government with which any form to the formalities prescribed by the laws recognized by the Government which may have celebrated them on the part of Mexico.

"5. The payment of dues by vessels discharging at Vera Cruz, if the Government which I represent decide to open the port, shall take place conformably with the provisions of the tariff, by remitting the part which should be paid at Mexico to the General Treasury of the maion, in said city, or in drafts drawn in favor of the Ministers of the Treasury.

"6. An assembly composed of the functionaries who have filled high public poeta in the Republic, from the years 1822 to 1803, shall elset a provisional Presiden of the Republic; shall fix the basis which the provisional administration shall-baserve, and shall form the Constitution, which shall-baser of these propositions are founded; you will understand the spirit control and the Government which I represent. I am, etc.

"You will understand Sr. Captain, the reason of the Government which I represent. I am, etc.

"MIGUZL MIRAMON."

The Juarez Government, on the 3d, returned Miramon's communication to Capt. Aldham, with the eleration that its propositions were absurd and insudmissible.

A Refull LCAN Trivers.—Yesterday, with an understand the admissible.

A REPUBLICAN TRIVERS.-Yesterday, with an un paralleled poll of 1,175 votes, in Yonkers, Veestchester County, Ethan Flagg, Republican, was elected as

done on the let inst.

It appears that Lord John Russell had given positive instructions to the English Legation as to the coarse it was to pussue in its communication with the Government at Mexico. The mission of Capt. Addham was said by the Trait-d'Union to have been one of peace and conciliation. A short time ago we published exclusively the news of the British intervention. We have now further and indepenting particulars on the

submit them, when they would be examined and acted on.

Capt. Aldham replied that the Constitutional Government had nothing whatever to do with these propositions; that he came, not in the name of his own Government; that his instructions were to address himself to the Church party, and not to the Liberal party; that the Constitutional Government had limited itself to giving him permission to leave the city with his official dispatches; that propositions for an armisize must come, in the first place, from the Church party, or the whole negotiation must be abandoned.

Miramon then showed himself better disposed to listen, and asked in what manner he could transmit propositions to the Vera Cruz authorities. Capts Aldham replied that this could be done by means of a flag of trace, in accordance with the customs of war.

of truce, in accordance with the customs of war.

It was then agreed that the next day, March 2, Miramon should send an officer with a flag of truce, and accompanied by a small escort, as far as Malibran, whence, between noon and 4 p. m., he should remit a communication by the hands of an officer of the gar-The rext day an officer of the General Staff was

John Russell's propositions.

We give such details of these inter-communications as are at hand. A confidential note of the British Minister of Foreign Affairs, dated London, Jan. 25, 1880, and addressed to the British Chargé d'Affaires in Mexico, contains the following paragraphs. We translate

faction an armistice for six months or a year, with the object of convening a National Assembly, fairly elect-ed, which might provide for the future government of the country.
"Her Majesty's Government does not presume in

"1. There shall be established between the Government which I represent and that of Vera Craz, where and how it may be agreed, relations for arranging a general armistice between the forces of the two parties through the whole Republic, in order to agree, during the said armistice, on the manner of reestablishing peace in the Republic.

"2. It is stipulated that, in these relations, the representatives of the great powers, England, France, Spain, Prussia, and the United States of America, shall intervene as mediators.

"3. The conditions being arranged, and the convention relative thereto being ratified by the two Governments, the belligerent forces shall suspend bostilities throughout the Republic. They will be immediately which I represent.

"4. Neither of the two Governments shall conclude any treaty with any foreign power, or ratify any treaty.

pervisor, by a majority of about 100. He is the first Anti-Democratic Supervisor ever elected in that town. Youkers has doze glorious y.